

Mr. BARTLETT. Of course; but it represented an improvement only by way of what the natives have now. It would be a grant and loan program. The maximum amount that could be spent on any one house would be \$7,500.

I wish to thank all the Senate conferees for the strong effort they made in behalf of this program.

Mr. MAGNUSON. No one did more to push the program than did the Senator from Alaska, and rightly so. But the action taken by the conference was very disappointing, when we consider the area, the people, and what the Government is doing all over the rest of the United States for its other citizens. I do not think the program is wrong. I am not making comparisons, but to have the conference single out this fine program and say, "We are not going to do anything about it," is most disappointing.

Mr. BARTLETT. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I would like to say, first, I know, personally, how hard the Senator from Washington fought for the two programs. Incidentally, are we on the model cities now?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. JAVITS. I realize how hard the Senator from Washington fought for the two programs as they passed the Senate. I saw him in committee. Although I did not sit in conference, I have had a blow-by-blow description of everything he did.

I would like to make it clear, first, that whatever has resulted in conference is due to him. So whatever I say is in no way attached to the diligence, the good faith, and the effort of the Senator from Washington. He certainly did everything he could.

What I would like to make clear is this. Here we are again with what is definitely a wrong sense of priorities when we have a deep and pressing problem which is before us as the No. 1 problem; namely, the problem of the cities.

The tremendous population shift which has taken place to the cities and is going on now has not yet been remotely recognized in legislation which has matured here in the Congress. Here in the model cities program was the really first comprehensive, business-sense idea of how to mobilize the full resources of government upon a given target, with the greatest possible coordinated result, and we have the worst fight made that has been made on almost any program, and the fight originates in the other body, which is referred to as the people's Representatives, because they are supposedly closer to the people, and the amount is cut from \$262 million to \$237 million.

With respect to the rent supplements, again the same thing. Only 25 percent of what was requested within the budget is granted in the final conference compromise.

I could not let these items go by without calling the sharpest attention to the completely wrong end of the telescope view which is represented by cutting these two programs, which promised

much for the cities, but which yet were cut to ribbons, even after the most Herculean efforts by the Senator from Washington, before they could become law and have appropriations provided for them.

Also, I think a bad mistake was made, and I protest it, in striking out the provision relating to metropolitan expediteurs. I think the systems management idea on both sides, that of the receiver and the giver, is critically important to the success of a coordinated program in the big cities, in which every Member must know I have a great deal of experience.

So, more in sorrow than in anger, I say we are not as yet showing the understanding of the priorities which the national interest requires. It is most deplorable and regrettable that such tremendous cutting, and in my judgment in a discriminatory way, should have taken place with respect to these programs which are so peculiarly adjusted to the problems of our cities, namely the model cities and the rent supplements programs.

I am grateful to my Senate colleagues on the conference committee for preserving what they have. I know nothing would be here for those programs if they had not done what they did, led by the Senator from Washington. I can only pledge to my constituents, and to the millions of others who live in the cities, which face such intolerable situations, the indefatigable and continuing effort to get within the schedule of the Nation's priorities such programs to meet those problems, of which these deserve the highest priorities and are really deserved by the American people in view of the situations which they face in the slums and ghettos in America.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I am sorry to say my distinguished friend, and the distinguished friend of the Senator from New York, the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], was called away on an emergency matter and asked me to complete this matter.

When the Senator from New York referred to the indefatigable way in which the Senator from Washington handled this matter for the model cities and for the rent supplements, both in conference and prior thereto, he was exactly correct. I want the Record to show and Senators to know that all Senate conferees supported him in those matters, in spite of the fact that those two items are controversial and that in the conference there were Members of the Senate who have different ideas as to the merit of those programs. But that did not make any difference. The Senate had spoken, and the conference committee stood loyally and completely behind the distinguished chairman, the Senator from Washington. I do not know how he could have made any greater efforts. As a matter of fact, I must say to my distinguished friend that he got more than had been expected to be given by the conferees on the other side when we began the conference.

I know that my friend will not desist in his efforts. My suggestion is that anyone who may be interested in either of these programs, including, of course,

himself, should make sure that this program for this year be as successful and demonstrate as much quality for doing the things which it is hoped to be done by these programs as possible. I think unless there is a clear demonstration of their value, we are apt to run into this same trouble again. This is not the first time we have run into it, as the Senator knows; we ran into it in connection with the supplemental bills of last year. I would only state that the conference committee stood by him and the verdict of the Senate.

Second, I would hope the character of these two programs will be well demonstrated and well shown by the use of the funds supplied by this bill in the year that lies ahead of us.

Mr. JAVITS. I certainly assure the Senator that anything I can do in that regard will be done; but I repeat that the deep feeling of the people of the cities on the subject is that this reflects a completely inverted view of national priorities, and that a great deal more should have been done about it in this Congress, considering the inflammatory and dangerous situation we face in the slums and ghettos of our great cities.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, unless there are further remarks or questions, I see present the Senator from Rhode Island, who made such a gallant fight for both of these programs, not only in the conference but heretofore, and I shall be happy to yield to him if he has anything he wishes to add.

Mr. JAVITS. Will the Senator yield to me first? I humbly apologize to Senator PASTORE; he is very senior and very influential, and a great friend of these programs, and I would certainly wish to join him in everything I said about the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

Mr. PASTORE. I thank the Senator. I have nothing to add, except simply to reiterate everything that has been said, and to state, with bloody but unbowed head, that we did the best we could under the circumstances.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

#### AMENDMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1160) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 by extending and improving the provisions thereof relating to grants for construction of educational television broadcasting facilities, by authorizing assistance in the construction of noncommercial educational radio broadcasting facilities, by establishing a nonprofit corporation to assist in establishing innovative educational programs, to facilitate educational program availability, and to aid the operation of educational broadcasting facilities; and to authorize a comprehensive study of in-

structional television and radio; and for other purposes.

I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The assistant legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of October 18, 1967, pp. H13622-H13625, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, a great deal has been spoken and written regarding this legislation. Therefore, it is not my intention to burden this record with an extensive statement. I merely will repeat what I said before.

Radio and television broadcasting are forces of staggering importance in our society. Approximately one and a half billion man-hours per week are spent with these media by the people of this country. Television viewing alone occupies nearly one-fourth of the waking hours of the average American. The airwaves themselves over which programs are broadcast are public property. Developing this natural resource in the best interests of society as a whole has been the subject of previous congressional action. In 1962 concern for this development prompted the Commerce Committee to urge passage of Public Law 87-447, an amendment to the Communications Act of 1934, to hasten the construction of ETV stations. The intent of S. 1160, the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967, is to improve the facilities and program quality of the Nation's educational broadcasting stations so that this natural resource may be used to its fullest for the betterment of individual and community life.

The conferees, in resolving the differences, have attempted to create broad guidelines that would permit experimentation and innovation in all forms of programming.

I commend my colleagues and the Members of the House who participated in the conference for the fair and efficient manner in which the differences were resolved.

I submit for the RECORD at this time the statement on the part of the conferees which was prepared jointly by the House and the Senate and sets forth in detail the areas of agreement, and ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement of the conferees was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1160) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 by extending and improving the provisions thereof relating to grants for construction of educational television broadcasting facilities, by authorizing assistance in the construction of noncommercial educational radio broadcasting facilities, by establishing a nonprofit corpora-

tion to assist in establishing innovative educational programs, to facilitate educational program availability, and to aid the operation of educational broadcasting facilities; and to authorize a comprehensive study of instructional television and radio; and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House amendment strikes out all of the Senate bill after the enacting clause and inserts a substitute. The Senate recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, with an amendment which is a substitute for both the Senate bill and the House amendment. The differences between the House amendment and the conference substitute are noted in the following outline, except for incidental changes made necessary by reason of agreements reached by the conferees and minor and clarifying changes.

#### EDITORIALIZING

The House amendment contains provisions which would prohibit any noncommercial educational broadcast station from engaging in editorializing or supplying or opposing any candidate for political office. The Senate bill contains no comparable provisions.

The managers on the part of the Senate accepted the House provision when it was explained that the prohibition against editorializing was limited to providing that no noncommercial educational broadcast station may broadcast editorials representing the opinion of the management of such station. It should be emphasized that these provisions are not intended to preclude balanced, fair, and objective presentations of controversial issues by noncommercial educational broadcast stations.

These provisions are consistent with the requirements of section 396(g) (1) (A) of the Communications Act of 1934 (which would be added by the conference substitute) which require that programs or series of programs of a controversial nature which are made available by the Public Broadcasting Corporation must adhere strictly to objectivity and balance.

#### DEFINITION OF "EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION OR RADIO PROGRAMS"

The House amendment defines "educational television or radio programs" to mean "programs which are primarily designed for educational or cultural purposes and not primarily for amusement or entertainment purposes". The Senate bill contained no comparable provisions. The conference substitute includes a definition of the term which is the same as the House version but for the deletion of the words "and not primarily for amusement or entertainment purposes".

#### OBJECTIVITY AND BALANCE OF CORPORATION PROGRAMS

Under both the Senate bill and the House amendment the Public Broadcasting Corporation is authorized to "facilitate the full development of educational broadcasting in which programs of high quality, obtained from diverse sources, will be made available to noncommercial educational television and radio broadcast stations". The House amendment provides, in addition, that in the case of programs of a controversial nature there must be strict adherence to objectivity and balance. The conference substitute adopts these provisions of the House amendment with a modification so as to make the requirement more flexible. As so modified, each program in a series need not meet the test of objectivity and balance, but the series, when considered as a whole, must.

#### ARRANGEMENT BY CORPORATION FOR INTERCONNECTIONS

Under the Senate bill and the House amendment, the Public Broadcasting Corporation is authorized to "arrange, by grant or

contract . . . for interconnection facilities suitable for distribution and transmission of educational television or radio programs to noncommercial educational broadcast stations". Under the House amendment, however, the Corporation could only make such arrangements with those appropriate private agencies, organizations, or institutions which were nonprofit. This would have required the Corporation to make arrangements for interconnection facilities through nonprofit intermediaries and would, consequently, have delayed and complicated the Corporation's operations. This requirement has been omitted in the conference substitute.

The managers on the part of the House feel that the Corporation needs this flexibility, not to establish a fixed-schedule network operation, but in order to take advantage of special or unusual opportunities that warrant the Corporation directly contracting for interconnection facilities. Even under these circumstances, however, it should be made clear that the decision to broadcast any program for which interconnection is provided by the Corporation remains entirely within the discretion of the local station. In addition, it should be pointed out that this change does not mean that others—such as a group of noncommercial educational broadcast stations or a noncommercial educational radio or television network—could not also arrange for interconnection and receive financial assistance for it in the form of a grant or contract from the Corporation. The conference substitute would permit this to be done.

Further, the conferees wish to make it clear that the limitation contained in proposed section 396(k) (2) of the Communications Act of 1934 should not and is not intended to apply with respect to interconnection costs.

#### SYSTEMS OF INTERCONNECTION

The House amendment provides the Public Broadcasting Corporation with authority to assist in the establishment and development of a system of interconnection to be used for the distribution of educational television or radio programs. The Senate version authorized the Corporation to assist in the establishment and development of one or more systems of interconnection for the same purpose. The conference substitute is the same in this respect as the Senate version.

#### DEFINITION OF "INTERCONNECTION"

Both the Senate bill and the House amendment contain definitions of the term "interconnection". The only difference in the two versions is that in the House amendment "airborne systems" were specifically included in the definition. The words "airborne systems" have been deleted from the definition in the conference substitute as unnecessary since "interconnection" is defined to include "other apparatus or equipment for the transmission and distribution of television or radio programs to noncommercial educational television or radio stations".

#### ADDITIONAL LIMITATION ON THE CORPORATION

Both the Senate bill and the House amendment prohibit the Public Broadcasting Corporation from owning or operating any television or radio broadcast station, system, or network, or interconnection or program production facility. In addition, the Senate bill prohibits the Corporation from owning or operating any community antenna television system. The conference substitute is the same in this respect as the Senate bill.

#### RECORDS AND AUDIT

The House amendment contains provisions requiring an annual audit of the accounts of the Public Broadcasting Corporation by independent certified or licensed public accountants; and, for any fiscal year during which Federal funds are available to finance any portion of the Corporation's operations provides that "the financial transactions of the Corporation shall be subject to an audit

by the General Accounting Office". The Senate bill contains no provisions with respect to records and audit.

The conference substitute is the same as the House version with two minor changes in order to make it clear that for any fiscal year during which Federal funds are available to finance any portion of the Corporation's operations the General Accounting Office is authorized, but not required, to audit the financial transactions of the Corporation. Thus, the following language from the House report on H.R. 6736 (the House companion bill to S. 1160) is an apt description of the provisions of the conference substitute relating to records and audit:

"Provision for a GAO audit was not originally included in H.R. 6736 because it was felt that such audits carry with them the power of the Comptroller General to settle and adjust the books being examined and that this authority would be contrary to the desired insulation of the Corporation from Government control. The Committee is also sensitive to the importance of having the Corporation free from Government control. However, the bill does not provide authority for the settlement of accounts. The provision is similar to that included in the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U.S.C. 841) with the exception that the audits are not required to be performed annually. It is expected that the GAO audits will be performed at such times as believed necessary by the Comptroller General or Congress in order to supplement the audits of the independent public accountants.

"The audits are to be performed in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions and, in the case of GAO audits, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States."

#### STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL AND INSTRUCTIONAL BROADCASTING

The House amendment authorizes a study of instructional television, including its relationship to educational television broadcasting and such other aspects thereof as may assist in determining whether Federal aid should be provided therefor and the form that such aid should take. Under the House version the study would be submitted to the President for transmission to the Congress on or before January 1, 1969.

The Senate bill authorizes a comprehensive study of instructional television and radio their relationship to each other and to instructional materials, and to such other aspects thereof as may be of assistance in determining what Federal aid should be provided for instructional radio and television and the form that aid should take. Under the Senate bill the study would be submitted to the President for transmittal to the Congress on or before June 30, 1969.

Both versions authorize not to exceed \$500,000 for the study.

The conference substitute is the same in this respect as the Senate bill, except that the study must also be addressed to the question of whether Federal aid should be provided for instructional radio and television.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, as a minority member of the committee of conference, and ex officio a member of the subcommittee dealing with communications, I am familiar with this measure. I simply wish to say for the record that, through the years, the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island has been an authority upon, and has done yeoman service for, the creation, the advance-

ment, and the protection of educational television.

This measure is, in my opinion, very important, and will prove highly beneficial. I wish to say that much of the credit for the work in preparation of this bill, and its consideration and passage, should go to the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island; and when I say that, I am sure I am voicing the sentiments of every member of his subcommittee and the full committee, each of whom is familiar with his achievements in this field.

Mr. PASTORE. I thank the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire, but I emphasize that this was a bipartisan effort. All of the members of the committee, whether it was in the Subcommittee on Communications or the full Committee on Commerce, Republicans as well as Democrats, worked generously for one objective, and I believe that objective was accomplished. I think the credit belongs to all the members of the committee, but I thank the Senator from New Hampshire for his kindness.

Mr. President, I am ready for the vote. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from West Virginia? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### DEATH OF FORMER SENATOR ALEXANDER WILEY OF WISCONSIN

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I have just been informed by the secretary for the minority that our late distinguished and beloved colleague, Alexander Wiley, a former Senator from the State of Wisconsin, passed away this afternoon. I wish to take this occasion to express my own deep regrets and the regrets of my family.

I think of Alex Wiley as a man of jollity, of profundity, and of wisdom. I had the honor to serve under him in 1953, when I first came to the Senate and he was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was Senator Wiley, as chairman of that committee, who designated me to go to Vietnam in 1954; and in that way he helped develop my interest in Southeast Asia.

It is with sadness that I note his passing. It was with regret that I heard the news. I extend, on behalf of all of us, my deep sympathy to Mrs. Wiley, and express the hope that his soul may rest in peace.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I, too, hear with great sorrow this sad news. Senator Wiley's office adjoined my office for many years; and if anybody ever had a friendly, sociable neighbor, he was that to me and to the employees in my office. I shall always remember his kindly face

when he would come into our office bearing a much appreciated gift of the fine cheese that is produced in the great State of Wisconsin, and laughingly tell us he was sharing his latest gift from Wisconsin with us.

He was just that kind of fellow—hospitable, warmhearted, friendly, charitable—and I deplore his passing. I extend, for myself and Mrs. Holland, our affectionate sympathy to Mrs. Wiley.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I have just learned the sad news of the untimely death of former Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, who passed away at High Oaks Christian Science Sanitarium in Germantown, Md., early this afternoon.

The only information I have about the burial is that it will be at Chippewa Falls, Wis. As far as I know, the time of burial has not been announced.

The news saddens all of us who served with Senator Wiley for many years and who loved and respected him. Many of us will have some further things to say regarding our affection and admiration for former Senator Wiley at a future time.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I should like to say a word, too, in memory of Alex Wiley, former Senator from Wisconsin, who was at one time the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

He was a very distinguished, very sweet, and very special human being with a heart as big as his body. He served his Nation according to his lights in a great exemplary way.

We shall miss him. I join my colleague, the senior Senator from Iowa, in honoring former Senator Wiley, a man who served his country magnificently and who warrants the appreciation and warmest gratitude of the Nation.

We extend our deepest condolences to his family.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the death of former Senator Alexander Wiley this afternoon is a deep personal shock to me.

Senator Wiley was the senior Senator from Wisconsin when I was first elected to this body. He and his charming wife Dorothy were sensitive and gracious hosts to my wife and me from the moment we arrived in Washington.

Senator Wiley's humor and his warm friendliness were characteristics I shall never forget.

Senator Wiley served our State longer than any other Senator in history. His four full terms were characterized by a devotion to the interests of our Nation throughout the world as well as to Wisconsin.

It was Senator Wiley who fought on year after year for the St. Lawrence Seaway until he finally won the battle that had seemed virtually impossible to win over the opposition of powerful economic and political forces.

In many ways, the greatest contribution Senator Wiley made to America and all mankind was as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Wiley assumed the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee at a time when isolationist forces opposed to foreign aid and our involvement with the United Nations were strong in

the Middle West and especially strong in Wisconsin. It would have been easy and politically advantageous for the Senator to exploit these sentiments for political advantage.

But Senator Wiley in a decision of courage and conviction, risked his career by using the great office of chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to advance America's responsibility both in the United Nations and in helping countries throughout the world.

When he ran for reelection in 1956 Senator Wiley paid the price when he faced the most vigorous kind of opposition in the Republican primary in Wisconsin. He was opposed by an extraordinarily able opponent. He lost the endorsement of his party. He had to fight for renomination alone against the entire Republican organization in Wisconsin. He won and went on to a landslide general election victory.

Mr. President, the country has lost a fine and decent man. Wisconsin has lost a son of which it can be proud.

#### TRIBUTE TO MOHAMMAD REZA SHAH PAHLAVI ON THE OCCASION OF HIS CORONATION AS KING OF IRAN

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I call attention to a very unusual event that is taking place in Iran today—the coronation of a monarch 26 years after he ascended the throne and to the particular significance of this delay.

Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi declined to be crowned when he came to the throne in 1941. He declared at that time that it was no honor for him to reign over a nation in which a large portion of the people were destitute. The young Shah immediately dedicated himself to the task of improving the social and economic condition of the citizens of his country. Behind the pageantry and festivities that will accompany the coronation ceremonies in Iran today lies a quarter of a century of solid economic and social progress.

The Shah has proven to be a true revolutionary leader and, under his guidance, the economic and social face of Iran is being changed.

Iran's progress is also of special interest for it provides a heartening example of the contribution that our AID programs can make in a developing area when accompanied by political stability and enlightened local leadership. Our AID assistance to Iran is now coming to an end because the country has achieved the economic momentum to move forward on its own. We are terminating our economic assistance to Iran because the

goals of our AID program have been largely achieved. This has been possible because the Iranian Government has made good use of the assistance that it has received from us and others, and because it has been ready and willing to undertake the sacrifices necessary for economic development.

Much of the credit for Iran's successful utilization of American economic assistance goes to the determination and efforts of Iranian leadership to provide economic and social progress for the people of Iran. We are all too aware that this is not always the case in countries that are the beneficiaries of large amounts of American AID.

The United States has provided Iran a total of \$886,600,000 in economic assistance since 1951. As a result of this large expenditure of U.S. funds—over a period during which the country faced a number of severe political and economic crises—Iran is today a stable, prospering, independent land and a firm member of the family of free nations.

In his determination to develop his nation economically and socially, the Shah has not been satisfied merely to seek foreign assistance. Rather, under the Shah's personal leadership, Iran has devoted an ever increasing amount of its own resources to development programs. At present some 80 percent of the nation's substantial revenue from oil production is being used for development projects. During the period 1955 to 1962, U.S. economic assistance to Iran amounted to some \$566 million. During this same period, Iranian investment in development totaled \$1.2 billion, a ratio of almost 3 to 1. In the latest period, 1963-66, the ratio of Iranian expenditures for development to U.S. economic assistance was better than 10 to 1. Iran spent \$1.5 billion on development projects during these years compared to a total of \$136 million received in American assistance.

In recent years American corporations have shown increasing interest in investment in Iran, attracted both by the continuing economic growth of the country and the political stability that it enjoys. The flow of private American investment capital into Iran has now replaced U.S. Government assistance funds, and the rate of American investments in Iran is steadily increasing as new opportunities in the expanding economy develop.

Today, Iran is a billion-dollar import market, and the United States is Iran's second largest supplier, having supplied almost 20 percent of Iran's total imports last year. The size of this market is expected to double over the next 5 years, offering another billion-dollar opportunity for trade growth.

These are a few of the positive results that have sprung from the Shah's successful revolution. The coronation today will climax the first phase of this revolution. But the revolution in Iran is continuing and the country and its citizens can look forward to even greater advances.

I think that we would all wish to join in offering the Shah our congratulations on this occasion and to extend our best wishes to him and to his people.

#### AUTHORIZATION FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS FOLLOWING THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE TODAY

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Vice President be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills presented to him today, even following the adjournment of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the previous order, that the Senate stand in adjournment until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, October 27, 1967, at 11 a.m.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate October 26, 1967:

U.S. Circuit Judge

Claude F. Clayton, of Mississippi, to be U.S. circuit judge for the Fifth Circuit.

UNDER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

Howard J. Samuels, of New York, to be Under Secretary of Commerce.